

formation of blood vessels in wounds transfected with a vector which codes for an antisense tissue factor (b). Figure 1C shows the control.

Figure 2A shows stains using hemtoxylin/eosin staining to make the blood vessels visible. Figure 2A-1 shows the formation of vessels in wounds transfected with a tissue factor-expressing vector (a). Figure 2A-2 shows the formation of blood vessels in wounds transfected with a vector which codes for an antisense tissue factor (b). Figure 2A-3 shows the control.

Figure 2B shows the number of blood vessels by way of a diagram.

Figure 3 shows the presence of smooth muscle cells in newly formed vessels using  $\alpha$ -actin staining to make the vessels visible. Figure 3A-1 shows the formation of vessels in wounds transfected with a tissue factor-expressing vector (a). Figure 3A-2 shows the formation of blood vessels in wounds transfected with a vector which codes for an antisense tissue factor (b) Figure 3A-3 shows the control.

Figure 3B shows the strength of the staining by way of a diagram.--

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please cancel claim 22 without prejudice or disclaimer to the subject matter contained therein.

Please replace claims 7, 23-27, and 29 as follows:

7. (Thrice Amended) A method of modulating blood vessel formation in a subject in need, comprising locally administering a functional tissue factor in a therapeutically effective amount to said subject in need, wherein said tissue factor or a fragment thereof is administered in the form of an expressible nucleic acid, and